

WOMEN BUILDERS ARE NEEDED FOR ARMY AIRPLANES

The problem of providing the necessary labor to keep the expanding war industries producing at their full capacity is becoming so serious that the Navy Department has taken the initiative in attempting to induce women to enter the ranks of industrial employment.

It was said by a high naval authority that fully half the labor to be expended upon the stupendous airplane manufacturing program must be supplied by women. This proportion will be maintained in recruiting an industrial force for the naval airplane factory now building at Philadelphia. This establishment is now nearing completion.

Women Gain Leadership.
Women are already playing an important part in the production of naval supplies. The clothing factories at Philadelphia and Charlestown are virtually run by women, and it is regarded as only a question of time before they will take up other lines of activity, supplanting in many cases men who are needed for other work.

The prediction was made today by a high official of the Government that within a comparatively short time the policy of conscripting labor will come up for discussion in Congress. It is admitted generally in Washington that some method must be found for regulating the labor supply if the extraordinary demands of industry expanded to meet the needs of war are to be met. In almost every branch of activity there is a demand for labor. This is especially true of the shipbuilding plants and ordnance plants, which have experienced an extraordinary development since the declaration of war. Thousands of men are needed where only hundreds were needed before. It is no longer a question of demand and supply, but of organization and distribution so that the available supply can be brought up to the maximum of productive activity.

Skilled Labor Supreme.
The methods that have been adopted by England to meet the war emergency are under scrutiny by the Government authorities. The practice of "distilling" labor has been followed to increase efficiency in production. Skilled laborers have been distributed among the places where they have been most needed, and wherever possible, unskilled laborers, many of them women, have taken their places. By this process of distribution the skilled laborer has been kept constantly employed in the work for which it alone is fitted. No time is lost or wasted.

The President now has authority under the draft law to conscript men employed in certain industries. This might be used indirectly to overcome the shortage to some extent, but it is regarded as probable that much more general authority for the organization and distribution of the labor supply will be the subject for Congressional action before the war task has been completed.

GERMANS URGED KILLING OF ARMENIANS, HE CLAIMS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The plan to exterminate the Armenian Christians from Turkey was "made in Germany and suggested to the Turks by German officials," and where the Armenians made a stand against their Moslem oppressors it was German officers and German cannon that broke them up, according to the Rev. Alpheus Newell Andrus, senior missionary for the Congressional station at Maridin, Mesopotamia, who has given his experiences here. The far-sighted Germans, he said, were looking forward to the time when they expected to gain complete domination in Turkey, and they wanted to eliminate the Armenian question by getting rid of the Armenian race.

"One of the ways the Turks went about it was to load Armenian men on goat-skin rafts on the understanding that they were to be deported, and then they were taken out and dumped into the Tigris River and drowned," he said. "This was the fate of at least 2,500 men from the vicinity of Diarbekir and its suburbs in Northern Mesopotamia."

The Germans and the Turkish government, Dr. Andrus said, looked upon the destruction of the Armenians in Turkey as a cold-blooded political move, and gave the actual execution of it into the hands of the Kurds and Turkish soldiers, who went about it with the ferocity of Moslem religious fanaticism.

"At first the Turkish government objected to the German suggestion of the removal of the Armenians on the ground that they were valuable as artisans and business men and necessary to the economic life of the country," continued Dr. Andrus. "But the Germans promised to supply men to take their places. Having persuaded the Turks, the Germans then left it to them to put the plan into effect."

WAR CANTEN RUN BY U. S. WOMAN IN BOMBPROOF HUTS

A 13-cent dinner and 3-cent soup for the American soldier in France are the chief attractions at the first Red Cross canteen operated by American women in the war zone. The story of this canteen service, established in France under the direction of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, is graphically told by Julius B. Wood, of the Chicago Daily News, in the Red Cross Bulletin for September 25.

The canteen described in the story was opened by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, whose day's work starts at daybreak and lasts until late at night. On the day of the canteen opening she worked from midnight until 5 o'clock the next morning, and then at 7 left for another camp. This is evidently a real job.

Life Inside.
Mr. Wood's story follows: The moonlight was painting weird tints on the stained glass windows and gargoyles and throwing grotesque shadows on the facade of a thirteenth century church when two correspondents, once neighbors in Chicago, picked their way along a dark city in the army zone of France.

Occasionally a patch of light falling across a courtyard or a faint ray showing through a crack in a door or window indicated that there was life inside the black and silent buildings. It was 11 o'clock and the lights of the city had been extinguished at 8 o'clock. Now and then we passed a soldier and heard the sound of hobnailed boots receding in the distance. Once there came the sound of a motor truck with its lights extinguished. The city was darkened and in hiding.

Finally under a viaduct we could see railroad tracks and knew that we were approaching a station. Then we proceeded down a hilly side street, past a French sentry at the door and into a big waiting room feebly lit by a single oil lamp. French soldiers, women and civilians waiting for trains, were sitting dozing on benches or standing in groups talking in subdued voices.

Enter Red Cross Canteen.
Passing another sentry, who saluted mechanically, walking along the dark station platform, stumbling across switch tracks, sticky mud and piles of cinders, ging through more empty frame buildings with soldiers sleeping on their packs in the corners and along the walls, and going by bombproof dugouts, we suddenly came through a doorway into a brilliantly lighted room.

It was an American Red Cross base canteen, the first one to be opened and never to close until the last of

the soldiers returned from the trenches. Back of a long porcelain tiled counter American women in white caps and white aprons were pouring coffee, ladling soup, and handing out sandwiches as fast as their arms could work. In front was an unending line of soldiers, American and French, with bowls of soup or coffee in one hand and sandwiches, sausages, and tobacco in the other, making their way gingerly through the crowd to the counter to seats at the tables in the big room. The rush was especially heavy that night. The American army engineers were leaving at 1 o'clock in the morning and French troop trains were passing at all hours.

Social Life Abandoned.
These women, living in bombproof huts and daily dispensing cheer to travelers, are not mere lunch room waitresses. Scan the names once printed in the newspaper society columns or the pages devoted to the work of women and you will learn who these women are. With every gown packed away at home they have donned the Red Cross uniform; grand dinners, balls, and social functions have given way to the work of waitresses. So they are doing their part as patriotic Americans "somewhere in France." How much their work counts can only be most fully appreciated by soldiers far from home and in a strange country. For months they have not seen a cheerful American woman's smile. They welcome recognition from a fellow American, even though she only hands out a sandwich.

Miss Margery Nott, daughter of the Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, and Miss Anna Mitchell, of New York, are superintendents. The others are Mrs. Nathaniel Francis, daughter of the late Chief Justice Fuller; Miss Sophy Stanton, granddaughter of the former Secretary of War, Washington; Mrs. Emma Swords, New York; Mrs. John Corbin, New York; Miss Ruth Carroll, New York; Miss De La Croix, London; Miss Margery Corry, San Francisco; Miss Serena Cogswell, New York; Mrs. R. Herrick, Minneapolis; Miss Mary Scott, Montgomery, Philadelphia, and Miss Henrietta Ely, Philadelphia.

Eleven Other Big Canteens.
The canteen is a big institution. Eleven others like it are under construction. This one seats 300 an hour in the dining room, which is capable of handling 5,000 guests daily. The dormitories can accommodate 1,500 men. There are twenty-one shower baths, a barber shop, a clothes storeroom, and a bombproof movie theater. All is free except the food, for which there is nominal charge. On the

CANADIAN OFFICER TELLS OF FIGHTING "INVISIBLE ARMY"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The invisibility of the great armies which are at death grips in Flanders was emphasized by Lieut. J. Paul Skirmore, of the Canadian British forces, in an address here, when he declared that he fought an entire winter's campaign, spending the greater part of the time in the front line trenches, never saw a German soldier. On three occasions Lieutenant Skirmore saw a helmet protruding from the earth bank marking the top of a German trench, and that was all.

After the Canadians stormed Vimy Ridge they ascertained the cause of the remarkable "invisibility" of the German army. Upon the ridge the British found excavations "large enough to bury a church," as Lieutenant Skirmore expressed it, in each of which hundreds of German soldiers could defy the hurricanes of the British artillery fire.

Lieutenant Skirmore asserts that rifles are of little value in the latest phase of the fighting except in charge, as nearly all encounters are artillery duels. As an indication of the tremendous increase of artillery now used by the allies, he cited the instance of a certain section which was provided with eight guns two years ago. Today the British have 8,000 guns in the same sector.

The speaker fought in many engagements during the first two years of the war, but was "gassed" by the German eleven months ago, and incapacitated for service.

Other side of the railroad tracks a garden has been laid out, where in a clock the French government dispenses wine to its troops. While waiting for trains the soldiers relax and rest.

Everything is sold at cost, no allowance being made for overhead expenses. In addition much is distributed free. A bowl of soup which is quite different from the usual onion flavored, greasy hot water, costs 3 cents, and other things are sold at proportionately low prices. Soup and coffee are served in bowls.

There are no spoons, cups, knives, or forks. For 13 cents one gets a dinner consisting of soup, beef or lamb, vegetable salad, cheese, pudding or fruit, coffee, chocolate or boudin. The French army also gives wine and beer to its soldiers. Tea is especially brewed for passing British troops. From the base canteen motorists daily supply the field canteens, where the soup is cooked and food distributed to all the armies.

FRENCH ARE PAYING FOR THEIR PART IN WAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—France has for a year been producing 250,000 shells a day for the famous "75" guns as compared with 12,000 daily when the war began, said Andre Tardieu, high French commissioner in the United States, in a statement. His estimate of credits voted by France from August, 1914, until America entered the conflict was nearly \$21,000,000, of which more than \$19,500,000 came, he said, from the sav-

ings of the French people. The statement adds:

"In our country the amount raised by annual taxes reached this year \$1,100,000,000, which is the highest figure ever attained even in time of peace, although 12,000,000 French people are either mobilized for the army or the factories, or kept in invaded regions."

"Figures sometimes bring revelations. Since the outbreak of the war until the intervention of the United States, credits have been voted which amount to \$20,900,000,000. And so you know how much we borrowed from abroad. \$1,200,000,000. So \$19,500,000,000 was drawn from the savings of the French themselves for the defense of the country."

NEW BIPLANE WILL CUT AIRMEN'S TRAINING TIME

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A new type of airplane intended to reduce the time of training army aviators by having the instructor and student seated side by side was tested at Central Park, N. Y., under the supervision of the Aero Club of America.

In the present training machines the pilot is seated either in front or back of the student, according to the amount of training the student has had. In the new machine, a biplane, the pilot instructor is seated beside the student in easy conversational dis-

tance and where the demonstration of levers and mechanism is said to be much simpler.

Allan B. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, said the new machines would reduce the training time of the student aviator by one-half. He and Henry Woodhouse, Mrs. J. E. Beck, Mrs. M. G. Root, Mrs. R. W. Wadman, and Walter H. Philps, made short flights with Mr. Acosta, an army instructor, in Miesola, in testing the new machine. It was said to have worked perfectly.

HIS CHOICE.
"What do you like best about going to school?"
"The coming home," replied the small boy.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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Cable-Nelson Player-Piano, \$425 <small>Mahogany case, used only for demonstration and is just like new.</small>	Estey Upright Piano, \$150 <small>Mahogany case.</small>	Francis Bacon Player-Piano, \$435 <small>This player is showworn and would almost pass for new.</small>	Behning & Diehl Upright Piano, \$45 <small>Small size, ebony case.</small>	Behning Player-Piano, \$590 <small>Slightly showworn. Formerly \$750.</small>	Kurtz Bros. Player-Piano, \$285 <small>Mahogany case; good playing condition, and a bargain at the price.</small>

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